MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Donkirk and Buffalo and intermedivise Stations

ROCKI AND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers at,

via Pierment, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for New burgh, Middle own and

WAY PASSENGER and p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

NIGHT Express ratio and any, Sundays excepted.

There Express Trains connect at Edular with the Bimira, for Nigara Falls; at Canacidigus and Nigara Falls allerad, for Nigara Falls; at Canacidigus and Nigara Falls allerad, for Ruphantow with the Byracuse and Bundanaton Railroad, for Byracuse; at Crining with the Buffalo, Cerning and New-York Railroad, for Rechester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, hashawanna and Western Railroad for Soranton; at fiornella-file with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Edufac, at Buffalo, Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cieveland, Cincinnatt, Toledo, Detrot, Chisago, Ac.

B. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROETE.

The Pernsylvania Railroad connects at Pittaburgh with railreads to and from St. Louis Mo.: Altro, Galeria and Chieszo, Ill.;

Frankfut, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madsson,
Latysette and Indianopoile, Ind.: Cincinnati, Dayton. Springfele, Bi-Fehntaine, Saudusky, Toleido, Clevbaydo, Columbus,
Zussville, Massillon and Woester, Ohder also with the steam
Discinnati.

Throe of tickets for the East can be had at any of the above mengh tickets for the East can be had at any of the above men

Passengers will fird this the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable route between the East and West.

PROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS, FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS, FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO St. Le.
FROM NEW-YORK TO St. Le.
Fare as low as any other route.
See handbilles: the lecters of this city.
Through Tickey, or further information, may be had at the
office of the FENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 2 Aster H use, Broadway.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
D. O.A.D.

January 1, 1858.

No. 2 Aster Hruse, Breadway.
J. L. ELHOTT, Agent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic silles with Western, North-western and Suth-western States by a continuous Rallway direct. This Road also connects at littaburgh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes—making the most direct, chesp and reliable route by which PREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

AATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
PIRST CLASS.—Scots, Shees, Hats and Cope, Books, 75 cents of the Class.—Brots, Shees, Hats and Cope, Books, 75 cents of the Class.—Brots, Shees, Hats and Cope, Books, 75 cents of the Class.—Conset of Sheeting, Shirthing and Tricking (to crimial bales), Drugstin casks), Hard (69 cents wars, Leather (in rolleer bores), Wool and Sheep; Pelis, Eastward, &c.

Philip Class.—Anvils, Steel Chaine (in casks), Hard (69 cents of the Class.—Conset Chaine (in casks), Politan Class.—Confee, Fish. Bason, Beef and Fork (in casks or house Eastward), Landand Lard (40 cents of the North, &c.

Photon.—Phib, until further notice.

COTTOR— P bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further sotice.

In shipping goods from any port sast of Philodelphia, he particular to mark the parkage "Via Pennaylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pitzaburgh will be forwarded without detention.

PRIGHT AGENTS.—Harris, Wornley, & Co., Memphis, Yean.; R. F. Shes & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reihiy & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Dumesulli, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett Louisville, Ev.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and frein & Co., Cuckenboati; N. W. Graham & Co. Canceville, Ev.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and frein & Co., No. 54 Kilbyst., Bostom Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilbyst., Bostom Leech & Co., No. 2 Aster Homes, New York, and No. 1 South Williamst., New York, M. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia Magrav & M. Sone Schikore, D. & Stewart, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, Ogeneral Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent: Altoons, Pa.

Water Enre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and MNASIUM Bergen Hights, New Jersey; 10 minut i the Huboken or Jersey City ferry by regular stages. WATER-CURE.—Dr. O. W. MAY has again council by HIGHLAND HOME WATER-CURE, at Perkskill, N. Y. for the reception of Patients and Boarders, where pure water, air and diet, with saillid attendance, offer the best chance for the recovery or retention of health.

Medical.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retain Depot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New York.

MILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Goldest, (near Madden-lane), New York-Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Drogsitts' arieles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs generally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

generally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late Who'esale Druggist of Courthand's it. effice as above.
Purchases, sales, advances, notes and other business negotiated

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to sit persons having claims against 1DRIS L. APPLEY, late of the City of New-York decased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the New-York Javenile Asylma, 175th-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the elahteenth day of Septement Patter New-York, the fifteenth day of March, 1858, m16 lawfunTu*

JAMES L. APPLEY, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT - KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT - KINGS
HENRY C. BOWEN and THEODORE MENA
against JOHN MITCHELL are
JONATHAN CRANE and CHARLES ELV. Summons.
Relief. (Com not ser.) - To the showe defendants, John 3
ell and Anne Mitchell his wife; You are hereby summons
the complaint in this section, which we

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all oursees. Render, although the rose may bleam ever so brightly it the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so spacelled, the teeth be

these of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the half be snafed and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse etill, if sprinshed with gray, nature will loss more than half har charces. Pr. f. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, if used two or three tames a week, will rector and pearssoutly societ to all such an ortaneest. Read the following and halpe. The writer of the first better celebrated Plants, Thalberg:

Dr. WOOD-Der Sir Permit me to express to you the chilations am under for the surfer restorator, of my hart to its eightal color. Abent the time of my arrival to the fundablates it were satisfy beneding may, but upon the spellewish of your "Hair Restorative" it so it recovered the collinations as well as agreeable.

Tan, dear arr, yours truly.

Tan, dear arr, yours truly.

Tan, dear arr, yours truly.

This Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

"Tryth ar droythelyder."

Wetsun Newsparse Office No. 13 Nassautes., }

Prof. O. J. Woon—Deer Sirr. Some months as a Nassantel.

Prof. O. J. Woon—Deer Sirr. Some months as we weeks as 1 received a bottle of your lifer Restorable and avec it to my wife, who as about 4 to 12 if 0 about 10 in the table and artist time that it would nest or the 5 sy hair to its original color, but to have see wells are life to be a well as my surprise after a few weeks rank it has performed that wonderful off of by tarning all the gray hairs to a dark from the see time hearing tog and the kearing the balls, it strongly recommend the dark fixed catter to all persons in wealth of such a change of the Law Resto active to all persons in what of such a change of the Law.

New York, July 25, 1071.

Hair destructive, as besine the most efficiency article Lever and

Prof. O. J. Weod: With confidence do I recummend your Hair leasterative, as being the most efficaciona attitle I very now. Since uning your Hair Researcher my hair and winskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown flark; and I now be onfident that a few more applications will rest or them to their taking other. It also has relieved me or all dandriff and one pleasant itching, so common among persons who persons freely.

J. G. KILBU.

pleasant Holling, so common among persons who persons freely.

Prof. Wood: About two years are my half commenced failing off and turning gray. I was tast bee ming bail, and half the many remodes to no elect. I common of healing your Kesterative in January hast. A few applications battered my half firmly. It began to thin year now out and turned beak to its former other (back.) At this time it is fully restored to its surginal color, health and apparature, and I cheerfally recommend its use to all. Chicaco, IL. May I. 1821. The Restorable is not up by hostiles of three sizes, vir. last, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for \$1 per bottle, the unclaim holds at heat. Steper cent more in proportion, sace retails for \$1 per bottle, the size holds as a part.

40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$2 per bottle, the large holds as a part.

41 Model & O. J. Wood & C. Proprieture, No. 112 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railling Fatabliahment), and No. 114 Marketon, Sh. Lenis, Mo.

And sold by all good bringings and Fancy Goods Dealers.

York (in the great A). 114 Market at, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Famey Goods Dealers.

PERSONAL.

-R. H. Haxilton, erq., who has been United States Consulat Montevideo for a quarter of a century, arrived from Buenos Ayres in the ship Parana on Sunday, and has taken rooms at the United States Hotel. Mr Hamilton is in very feeble health.

-The Rev. G. D. Carrow, Methodist Missionary to Bucnes Ayres, and family, arrived in the city by ship Parana en Sunday. They are at the Prescott House

The Rev. P. M. Finning, recently from Benmark, has been appointed Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature in the University of New-York. We believe into is the first Scandinavian Professorship ever established in this country.

The Clereland (O) Ploindealer says that Mrs. Cunningham Stardell his purchased a farm in Carroll County, shout four miles from Carrollon, and about wenty make from that city. She hought the farm from the seize of the late Dr. Samuel, and about \$5000 down for it, and we understand that she will be immediate possession.

New Pork Daily Tribune. Bayard Taylor in Southern Europe

No. LVII.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CORINTH. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NAUPLIA, Greece, March 18, 1858. We started from Athens on Monday last, for a tour through the Peleponnesus, which we could not enter upon sooner on account of the severity of the weather. Our party consisted of Braisted and myself, accempanied by the indispensable Francois, all three mounted on sturdy, plodding horses, and two baggage animals under the charge of our agoyats, Pericles and Aristides. We had the necessary store of provisions, with two beds, a camptable and stools, without which it is still impossible to travel with any comfort in Greece. Athens is semi-civilized, but the greater part of the counbry remains in a state of comparative barbarism.

The day of our departure augured a fortunate journey. It had stormed on the previous day, but new the azure pavement of heaven shone newwashed in the beams of the rising sun, and all the sounds and colors of Spring were doubly fresh in the crystalline air. A cool wind blew from the west, and every tint of the landscape was retouched and restored with the loveliest effect. The eldertrees in the gardens had already put on their Summer dress; the tall Grecian poplars stood in a green mist of blossoms; the willows dropped their first tresses of milky emerald, and the pink petals of the simond flowers showered upon the earth. The plain of Attica, over which we rode, through the clive grove of the Academy, was like a paradise. The wheat was already high enough to ripple and shift its color in the wind, and the vines, among which the pessants were busily working, pruning the last year's shoots and heaping the earth between the rows, were beginning to put forth their leaves. As we turned, at the pass of Daphne, to take a farewell look at Athens, I was more than ever struck with the unrivaled position of the immertal city. The Acropolis is the prominent object in every view, and the rock-crested Lycabeitus, with its pyramidal front, harmoniously balances it on the north, both being exquisitely relieved sgainst the blue background of Hymettus.

I never saw a more superb sea-color than that of the Gulf of Salamis, as it shone in the distance. between the pale pinkish-gray walls of the pass. It was a dazzling, velvety blue-green, covered with a purple bloom, and shone with a semi-transparent luster, like that of a dark sapphire. Neither brush ner pen sould represent it. The scarlet anemones just opened, burned like coals of fire by the road-side, wild almonds and hawthorns hid their crooked boughs in a vail of blossoms, and the lily and asphodel shot forth new leaves. It was a day lossed from the treasury of heaven, and we shouted, as we rode, from an overplus of animal joy. We breakfasted at the temb of Straton, rode over the rich plain of Eleusis, passed the horned Mount Kerata (Cuckold), the eastern headland of Cithæron, and reached Megara in the afternoon. I noaced the care with which good roads may be made in Greece. The soil abounds with broken limestone fragments, which only need shoveling together and rolling, to make an excellent macadam, not exposed to the chance of being injured by frests or heavy rains. On the plain of Megara no road at all had been made, and yet there was a very good carriage track. In spite of this, however, the means of internal communication in Greece are inferior to what they were in the days

of Homer. Seen after leaving Eleusis, a few clouds gathered, the wind fell, and the sky darkened in such a manner that we feared a most unfavorable change in the weather. The landscape became singularly cold and dreary, and our spirits were unaccountably depressed. The foliage lest its bright color, the distant hills became dark and dull, the lively sounds of bird and beast ceased-in short, some gloomy spell seemed to have fallen upon the world. I tried in vain to shake off the uncomfortable weight, but it clung to me like a nightmare, and the fact that I could not account for it worried me still the more. On reaching Megars, however, we saw boys with bits of smoked glass, and the whole thing was explained. Our testimony, therefore, to the moral effect of a solar eclipse may be taken as perfectly impartial, and it may serve to explain the alarm felt by savage races on the occurrence of such a pheremenon.

The town of Megara is built in a dip between two bilk which rise out of the middle of the plain. It was a lively, bustling air, and shows some signs of progress. Large and handsome houses are springing up in the midst of the one-storied hears of rough masoary which usually constitute a Greek town, and although about every fourth building is a church, the populati n must be considerably above a thousand. The plain on one side is a vast green floor of wheat, rye and barley; on the other it is simply plowed, and may be partially planted with maize or beans. Next year the order of crops will he reversed, and so from year to year, in regular rotation. Manuring, or any improvement of the soil, is never thought of, and the plow is the same kind used by Ceres, when she planted the first grain. I was glad to see, however, by the orchards of young clives, and the encroachments of fields upon the bases of the mountains, that the area of this rude cultivation is extending. The city museum of antiquities is a dark, dirty hut, in which are three headless statues, one of them presenting its back to the visitor. During the evening the streets rang with the voice of a crier, who wen around calling upon all those who were not at work, to attend shurch. This custom is probably berrowed from the Meslem call to prayer, but the cry is by no means so musical and impressive.

The next day we crossed the Geranean Mountains by the pass of the Skyronian Rocks. The breakneck bridle-path follows the chariot-road constructed by Hadrian, of which the massive supporting walls remain in many places. The Greek Government has at last commenced the task of constructing a new road, which will probably be finished in the course of twenty years, although it might be done in twelve months, thereby completing the communication between Athens and Corinth. The haunt of the robber Skyrm, destroyed by Theseus, was near the southern built of the mountains, where they tower high overhead, gaping with ceverns, and showing white breaks in their tawny orange fronts, where huge fragments have fallen off. Near the rea, the marble rock, smoothed and polished by the rains of thousandof years, risce like a hewe wall to the hight of more than a hundred feet. Whether Skyrm was a stron, wird which blew travelers off the chiff, or whether be was a real, live rebber, is a question over which | sheek considerably less violent, and a sidiage five or scholars may break their heads. A more impor-

tant fact is that there are bands of robbers in the Lithmus now, and no chariot reads.

Hence to Kalamahi was a ride of four hours, ever a plain almost entirely covered with mastic, wild elve and the Isthmian pine-unplowed and ur inhabited. In one spot, heaps of rough sulphur were piled on the seasbore, and we saw, in the face of the mountains on our right, the quarries whence they came. As we approached Kalamaki, the ruin wrought by the earthquake which visited the Isthmus on Sunday, February 21, became evident. In the whole town but two houses appeared to be uninjured, and those of which the walls yet stood were so damaged as to be entirely uninhabitable. The town was a mass of hideous ruit -a mere beap of stones and broken tiles, out of which the rafters and roof-trees rose like the shattered spars of shipwrecked vessels. The khan where we had breakfasted on our way to Athens, was level with the earth; a large house opposite was so riddled and cracked that it resembled a basket, and great gaps, still yawning in the earth. showed how terrific had been the upheaval. The quay had sunk perceptibly, and a barrack at its extremity, split clean into two equal parts, leaned outward, threatening to fall at any moment. The people told us that the whole thing was the work of a second. It came like a thunderbelt, out of a clear sky, with no previous sign of warning. The sound and the shock were simultaneous; houses fell, the earth heaved up and down, cracked open as it rose, and when the cracks closed again as it sank, streams of water spouted up from them like fountains, high into the air. Four persons were killed, and but two wounded.

We could learn very little as to the probability of getting quarters for the night nearer Corinth, but determined to push on. A mile from Kalamaki our road passed ever the site of the renowned Isthmian gemes. The inclosure of the stadium is still distinctly marked by the heaps of hewn stones, but of the temple of Neptune there are only shapeless fragments. As we rode over the deserted stadium. Braisted broke a branch of Isthmian pine as a souvenir, and I repeated Schiller's "Gods of

"Then like palaces arose your temples, Lived for you each old, heroic game; At the Isthmus, rich with crowns and garlands, Charlots thundered to their goal of fame."

Two miles mere brought us to the quarries whence Corinth and the Isthmian temples were built-vast hollows, walled by the hewn rock, their extent denoting the amount of material drawn from them. The plain is partially cultivated, its rich, mellow loam, more moist than that of Atties, producing admirable crope of wheat.

We stopped at the village of Hexamilia, about an hour's ride from Corinth, as there is no habitable house in the latter town, and the tents furnished by government barely suffice for the destitute inhabitants. Hexamilia, though so near Corinth, suffered less than Kalamaki, which appears to have been directly on the line of the greatest vibration. Lutraki, only five miles distant, on the western shore of the Isthmus, escaped with comparatively triffing damage. We found quarters for the night in the house of the Demarch-a handsome twostory building of hewn stone, one end of which had been thrown down. Nevertholees, enough was left to shelter us from the rain, which began to fall heavily. A few of the houses in the village were leveled to the earth, but the most of them escaped with cracked walls, broken roofs, or the loss of a gable. Nobedy was injured, but among the hills to the south four peasants and about thirty goats were killed by the falling of a mass of rock, in the grotto where they were lying.

The Demarch, who was a good-humored, communicative fellow, with rather more than the ordinary intelligence, informed me that he was in Corinth when the earthquake occurred. In a moment, he says, came the thunder and the shock. The houses all fell together, and there was such a dust that one man could not see another, standing near him. Many of the citizens were at the office of the Demarch, intending to elect new candidates. The walls fell, but fortunately fell outward, and nobady was injured. In another house a number of children were dancing, while their mothers were gathered together to talk scandal. The latter succeeded in holding up the falling roof until the children escaped, and were then, in turn, rescued by some men. Twenty-five persons were killed on the spot, or have since died of their wounds, and the number of wounded is estimated at over fifty. This slight loss of life, when compared with the extent of the catastrophe, is explained by the fact that the earthquake took place between ten and eleven o'clock in the forencon, when the inhabitants are

mostly out of doors. While the Demarch was relating to me these particulars, there was suddenly a sound like distant artillery, and the house trembled slightly. "There it is again " said he; "we have heard it every hour or two since the beginning." In the evening there was another shock; two during the night; and at six in the morning, while we yet lay in bed, one so violent that some somes were dislodged from the wall, and rattled on the floor over our heads. This latter was accompanied by a deep, hollow, rumbling sound, which seemed at the same time to be under and around us. It was probably my imagination which gave me the impression that it came from the west and rolled toward the east. Although we were convinced that the worst was past, and that we were no longer in any danger from these shocks, their uncertain recurrence and mysterious, threatening character, gave us a vague feeling of alarm. The Demarch, his brother, their wives and children, our agoya's and curselves all slept on the unpaved floor of the house, but the family were so accustomed to the shocks that they no longer paid any attention to

As it was raining next morning, we waited until nearly eleven o'clock, when, finding no signs of a change, we set out in the storm. A ride of half an hour brought us to Corinth-or rather what was Corinth-for, although a few houses are stanking, they are cracked from top to bottom, and have been abandoned. The greater part of the city is a shapeless heap of ruine, and most of the inhabitants seem to have deserted it. Some tents have been pitched, and a few rough wooden barracks erected, which, at least, shelter them from the weather. The force of the shock appears to have been of about the same violence as at Kalamaki. All accounts concur in representing it as a sudden, vertical upheaval, not accompanied with horizoutal waves, and the fact that nearly all the walls fe l outward, verifies this statement. The central line of the force undoubtedly passed through or very near Corinth and Kalamaki in a direction about E. N. E. and W. S. W. On either side of this central line the force must have diminished in very rapid proportion, as Hexamilia, not two miles distant from it, appears to have been visited by a ela miles westward from Corinth, suffered but little

damage. At Megara on one side, and Argos on the other, the earthquake was sensibly felt, but

without preducing the slightest effect. The shocks which still continue are confined to the neighborhood of Corinth. They do not pass the Geranean Mountains on the north, or that range on the south which divides the valley of Nemea from the plain of Argoe. This limitation of the operations of the earth-make is its most singular feature, enabling us to determine very nearly the central point of the subterranean forces, which coincides with the center of the Istomus at its parrewest part. The Government has decided to remove the town of Corinth to a new site on the plain two or three miles nearer the Gulf. No commencement has yet been made, however, and I doubt whether the people will second this measure. The Isthmus is undoubtedly the best site for a commercial city in all Greece, and the King and his advisers committed a great oversight in estaclishing the capital at Athens, instead of building up a new one here. Athens never can be an important city; its life depends only on that of the Court. It is a very small sort of a Washington-a village with public buildings. Here, however, is the saddle of Greece, whose warm flanks are bathed in the Mediterranean, and whose head, enorting for Constantinople, is thrust into Thessaly. A city mounted here, would have one foot in either sea, taking the commerce of the Adriatic from Patras, that of the Orient from Syra, and yet uniting the conflicting interests and jealousies of Greece as nothing else could have done. Ah, what a chance was lest through the classic taste and practical stupidity of old Ludwig of Bavaria!

We paused awhile before the seven ancient Doric columns of the temple of Neptuce, or the Cerinthian Jove, or Minerva Chalcidia, or whatever, else they may be. Rough as these moneliths are, evidently erected long before the perfect period of Grecian architecture, one nevertheless finds the simple grace of the Doric order in their worn, unwieldy masses. One of them has been violently split by the earthquake, and a very slight impulse would throw it against its nearest fellow, probably to precipitate that in turn.

Passing around the grant Acropolis, whose summit was enveloped in clouds, we entered the valley of a stream which comes down from the Nemean Hills. It rained slowly and steadily, and the deserted landscape was doubly dismal under the lewering sky. We toiled en for four hours, and finally took refuge from the weather in the khan of Kourtessa, near the site of Cleonie. This place, too, had suffered from the earthquake. Of the three houses, two were uninhabitable, the largest belonging to an officer of the gend'armerie, being terribly shattered, with both gable-ends thrown outward. The young keeper of the knan, Agamemnon by name, received us kindly, and we whiled away the evening in listening to the songe of a blind, wandering Homer, who sang violently through his nose, accompanying himself with a cither, equally nasal and discordant. After dinner came the same terrific, rumbling sound we had heard in the morning, with a sudden, strong vertical motion, which made the house rock like a reed in the wind. The shock lasted from twenty to thirty seconds, and the vibrations continued at least a minute longer. The timbers cracked, and the walls gave signs of splitting. A very little additional force would have brought the house down upon our heads.

During the night, I was awakened by the crash of a falling wall belonging to the large bouse; the shock was already over. But this morning, at daylight, we were visited by the most powerful of all. The violence of the upward and downward motion caused the walls on either side of us to erack open and separate, with a horrid, grinding sound, while many of the smaller stones fell around us. We were in bed, and felt rather concerned for our safety, but were too intent on watching the phenomenon to take measures of escape. I felt relieved, however, on finding that the storm was breaking away, so that we could soon put ourselves on a more stable soil than that of Corinth.

By ten o'clock we had climbed to the crest of the bills, and the plain of Argos, crossed by long streaks of golden morning light, lay below us. On the right the mountains of Arcadia rose in a rempart of glittering snow, with the hills of Erymanthus and the pyramidal peak of Cyllene still further to the west. Beyond the emerald pavement of the plain rose the Acropolis of Argos against the purple line of the Argolic Guif. The glorious landscape swam in a transparent vapor, which still further softened its exquisite harmony of color. The pink mountain headlands, painted with the tenderest streakings of silvery-gray shadow, had a play of light like that upon folded silk, and the whole scene was clear and luminous in tone, as if painted upon glass. It is difficult to picture in words the pure, serial delicacy and leveliness of coloring which tinted the Argive world below us-and I have not the magic pencil of Torner, who alone could have caught its transitory splendor.

-We came hither this afternoon, visiting the ruins of Mycease, Argos and Taryus on the way.

FOWDER-NILL EXPLOSION.

By an exira from the office of The Barra (Mass) Gazette, we are informed of a terrible explosion of the Massachusetts Powder Works, in that town, which are owned by A. G. Fay, Potter & Colley. It occurred about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

There were three explosions, the first being in the Iron Mixing Mill, where Mr. William Bickford was alwork, clearing the wheel with a capper hammer, at work, clearing the wheel with a capper hammer, the usual mode, when a spark from a blow he struck ignited the dust. The building and machinery we made a complete wheels. Following this explosion was that of the Kernelitg and Glazing Mill, about feel rods distant, containing about 100 kegs of powder. was that of the Keineling and Glazing Mill, about ten-rods distant, containing about 100 keys of powder. There is correct a vestige of this build up reasiting to mark the spet where it stood. Its heavy metalli-rollers, of 300 to 400 lbs. weight, were carried in dif-ferent directions, some of them ten or twe ver reds. Next followed the Press-II use, in which there were only about 20 keys of powder. This building also is a complete wheek. Instantly after the explosion, the hands who were in other parts of the works righted to the immediate scene of the density, where Mr. B de-ferd was found and expering to extincte himself from the wiscelept of the Mixtry Mill. He was in a state the wheelpst of the Maxing Mill. He was it a size of ethire handly, and his Jody blackeded and burned with pewder. He retains his consciousness, and faturately was able, on being first dissovered, to give

an intelligible and satisfactory account of the cause at the disaster. He is most shockingly burned, and although no tetres are broken, his recovery is doubteful. He is about 33 years old, and due a wife. At the means of the explosion Mr. Polter was lawing the pulverizing mill, and was immediately surjoutned by the failing timbers and beards, on of which ground the surjoutness of the pulverizing timbers and beards, on of the ground time the struck time upon his shoulder, and he found it received to the terral for safety, alternation of the really to retreat for safety, actempating every est the expession of the divitouse, in which save 400 keps of peaker. There were seven set as upon and about the promises of the time of the that no ware were bluces. Bunds door peod from all sections repaired to the section of deep the na being the fearth explosion at these make any

A Pip Ox in Other Time -We went, as we find the lollowing extract if in "Thatberla Millisty J unseleftie R. volumer, "anderd we of J in-us 17.9" It are just bad the sailets who with a nomine of gentlemen, of viewing a remarkably large far are

which has been presented by some gentlemen in Connectiont to his Excellency Gen. Washington. He is 6 feet 7 inches high, and weighs on the hoof 3,500 lbs., the largest animal I ever behald."

KANSAS.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: In your issue of the Sth. Inst., I find the following from your Kausas correspondent, as part of his letter from Topeks, concerning the Convention held there April 27 and 28:

April 27 and 28:

"A proposition affered by Mr. Raggle of Elecood, to submit a proposition to insert the word "white," was promptly tabled. The fact is, the whole of this is merely an admit attempt of Propositions and Hundredom to get upon new less in the canvass out of which they think they can make sometimes."

Your correspondent has made a mistake in names which I should not have noticed, only I do not care to be represented, even by implication, as Pro-Slavery or Harkerish. As I was the only person in the Convention from this piace, any one unacquainted with my rane might suppose I offered the "scenk resolu-tions," referred to by your correspondent, neither do we care to have the impression prevail, that Elwool is or can be represented by a Hucker or dor-face—allow ne to suggest that dee and not dough face is the original and proper term.

The 'proposition was submitted by B. Wrigley of Desiphan City, who was present as a sub-titute, by a bogus certificate. Mr. Berjamin Wrigley, not satisfied with the result of the vote at Topeka on his "areak resolutions," on his return to Doughan encayed the grant of the Constitution.

deavored to organize an opposition to the Constitution, and also get up a bolding tecket in opposition to the technical county hominations—showing his excessive modesty by placing his own name on the tecket for Schator to the Legislature. The people, however, did not appreciate his patriotism, and voted him down by a large majority.

The vote on the Leavenworth Constitution, in this county gives a slab, the majority in the force.

county, gives a slight insjerity in its favor. The largest vote polled was in this place, with only a small vote organist the Constitution.

The vote in this county organist the "English bill"

will be very heavy. At the ensuing Fall election for Representatives to the Territorial Legislature there will probably be a Republican and a Hunker ticket in te field; he yet we do not know the respective recept of the parties.

Elected, K. T. May 27, 1339.

MISSOURI PREPARING TO INVADE KANSAS The St. Louis Republican is informed by a person who came to that city from Jefferson City on Monday last, that Gov. Stewart is preparing to repel the fancied invasion of Missouri by catizens of Kansas, and has actually gone to the extent of seeding to the border 30

tually gone to the extent of sending to the border 30 boxes of muskets. The Republican says:

"On yesterday, therefore, thirty boxes of muskets were withdrawn from the State armory and put on board of the steamer Minnehana for transport to Katsas City. They were in charge of Quarternaster-Gen. Hackney, who was hastily summoned from this city of Saturday last by the Governor.

"Milita In-pecter Blakey and the Afjutant General of the State were likewise in company.

"Milita In-pector Biskey and the Atjutant General of the State were likewise in company.

"Our it formant is not a ware that the Governor has received later or more alarming intelligence from the hooder, or that this movement is based upon any actions of the Konsas managers later than those of which we are already cognizant in St. Louis. He reasonably infers, he wever, that this shipment of muskets to that quarter is to arm the milita of some of the western countries, who will doubtless be enrolled and nustered into service on the arrival of the State officials who are on their way thither."

The St. Louis Democrat's defferent City correspond-

The St. Louis Democrat's Jefferson City correspondent tells a different story from the above, and gives us to understand that while certain parties are endeavoring, with sinister designs, to persuade the Governor to ergage in a civil war with Kansas, the Governor is not disposed to take the step. We extract this paragraph

from his letter:

"A ceputation from Bates County was here two days ago to endeavor to get the Governor to take some action for their defense, although they confessed that the foray into West Point was in relation to one made by Missourians into Kansar, and has passed made by Missourisns into Kansar, and has passed away without any prospect of repetition. The idea, therefore, of the Governor of Missouri calling out the militis and stationing troops along the border, to protect the State from a handfal of men, is simply absurd, and no comment is needed. Some of the National Democratic politicians at St. Louis, however, and the conductors of The Missouri Republican, as well as part of the kitchen cabinet here, have thought well as part of the Kitchen cabinet here, have thought that this was an admirable pretext for influming animously between Missouri and Kansas, a chance that should not be lost for beginning civil war. They have, therefore, been pressing upon Gov. Stewart very assistancely to get him to involve the name of the State in the collision, and to that end have used all their tast and appliance."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We are under obligations to her Britannic Majosby's Consulta this city for the following highly interesting letter from the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph

No. 22 Old Bread street, London, May 18, 1858.

Dran Sin: As the time is now approaching for our and attempt to complete this great undertaking, I ought it would be interesting to you to know the erent position of the arrangements, which is as fol

We: The total of the cable, which had been covered with a mixture of tar, lineed oil and becawax for its prote-tion during the Winter, and stored in H. M. Doonya t Keyham, has been colled or tourd the anips Aga senten and Niagara. In addition to this, 700 mile of tew cable have been manufactured, early the wide of which is now on board. A further length to miles additional is rearly completed, and by the this reaches you the following quantities where been stowed on board the respective ship early.

Ú	BERRELY: ENTED STATES TRUSTE MAGAMA.
	Missof permanent make the Missof permanent make the Company of the Missof experimental cable to the Company of
	Total on this ship
	The total quantities or staned in the two slips will that the:
	Of pool cable. 2, 25 Of experimental cable . 39
	Total

tion on heard, and nearly completed.
That of the United States friggie Niagara is on its any around to Plymouth, and will be eracted complete within any days from this time.
The plurippe of it is very simple. There is a feeding sheave whereby the cable is guided out of the hold, or from the coll, on the two sheaves, greaved in several places, and arread these groupes the cable. On emerging from the grooves, it pass under smaller gro, we at which, which wheel mo up end down in a frame, so constructed as nearly keep t vertical, are using to the impulse or reis acep of vertical, and ading to the impulse of rela-tion of impulse communicated to it by the cat-From this wheel it passes to a wheel at the storn the versel, and there into theses. The sides of taken in which the water impressing graduated so to indicate, to a few pounds, the exam well in memore that is being put upon the cable. This

appears to do with great of etc.

The retarding power supplied to the ground wheel is common ested by four flat wheels, two arts hed to the art escal ground wheel. Around rain of these flat wheels is a brake formed by a full tof soon the bed to an external circle of it in, and the ends tern brakes are so arranged that they can be lost to as to produce such a pressure lind no more as engineer in charge of the stip may desire. The pre-

The Covernment of E-pland have delighed two assisting in taking charge of the machinery of bour the Ayazembon. Mr. Ames of the first of England Ames (will have bourned the machinery), an Ames a piven a great desirof time and attention to the later steef the undertaking, will also be present in toom the Agamemnon for the purpose of assisting

the regulation of the marble ry.

The arrangements on heard the Ningard are as folture: Messre, Everet & Woodhouse will be incoming
of the speciation, with Cape, Kell as on a sis-say, and
lesses. Foliateire and Telimall in charge of the Impeg the interval between the breaking of the

cable in Analyst lest and the project time experiments been facily y carried on in the circulated ment, with a view to ascertain the best form of the ert for passon the electric signals grown tot jurements that may be ex ected from the Atl Practice Miles, see for solvers. The District have extended on the according Mr. Walker, F. H. S., Mr. Benley, Mr. big Lyes for the professor Facility Mr. Benley, There difficulties, how ver, eppear in a solution. The Disert se have called the the United States is also at Lignmenth, experimenting

with the wonderful and figerious instrument which will combiles be familiar to you from its use in America, but which is quite tew to us here. Considering the short time during which he has been able to pursue his inquiries, it appears to use that his instrument is likely to achieve a great success in telegraphing through the cable.

It is expected that all will be intreading and the graphing that the first point is interested that the require healther and on an experience of the condition for the propose of rehearting and

ing by ite took of the advances shall set sail on an experimental expedition, for the purpose of releasing and testing every portion of the arrangements. They will proceed to a deep part of the North Arisania, about 300 miles from the coast of Ireland, and will there run out a quartity of the experimental cable, and try a variety of experiments with the badys and other apparatus that have been suggested.

The ships will then return to Queenstown or Plymouth, and if any adjustment or alteration is required in any of the appliances, it will there be effected. It is hered that the expedition will again sail from the shorts of Ireland, about the fibth of June, proceeding to mid ocean, there to juit the two ends of the cable; after which one part of the squadron will sail for America and the other part for England, and before the end of June, it is trusted that we may have the gratification of knowing that the great scientific event of the age has been completed.

I am yours very truly.

To E. M. Angusald, e.g.,

H. M. Corad, New York.

To E. M. ANCHIBALD, caq., H. M. Coloul, New York.

We understand that private letters are in town from members of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Loudon, representing the success of the American Printing Telegroph instruments of Prof. Hughes in working through 3,000 miles of cable, as satisfactory in the highest degree; and it is the more creditable to Prof. Hughes, as all other electriciars and systems of telegraphing have utterly failed to transmit intelligence reliably through the extent of cable, natwithstanding they have had a whole year for making experiments, and have expended for the company over \$100,000. The astonibiling performances of this wonderful invention leave be room for doubt but that, in the language of The London Times, it will speedily supersede all other systems, and create an entire revolution in the telegraph busiers of the world. At least, such is the tenor of the private letters referred to.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBLES-JUNE 7-Before Julge Win Mowers agt. Peter begazeus et al. — Motiou de-ried, with \$10 costs, to abide evert. Ann Maria Brewing agt. Oakley Beach et al. — Mo-tions denied, with \$10 costs to each case, to abide event.

SURROGATE'S COURT- JUNE 7.- Before EDWARD C.

SURROGATE'S COURT - JUST 1.—Before Edward C. Wast.

In the matter of the estate of Emanuel Coblenger.

In this care an application had been made by Class.

G. Stephant for the payment of rent of learehold premises, for which diversed had become surely. The insece not heling able pay the ray, the Surrogate held that the surely was links, and that the dain choice by purpose the first of the cate. Mann & Parsona for account, and Judge van Veerhels for peritomer.

It the matter of the final settlement of the estate.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.-JUNE 7.-Before Re-The Court of General Seconds opened for the June Term to day, the Recorder personal transfer of the Management of Grand Jeros, was not present and the Resonant of Grand Jeros, was not present and the Resonant of Grand Jeros, was not present to the Management of Grand Jeros, was not present to the Management of Grand Jeros, was not present to the Management of Grand Jeros, was a superior of Grand Jeros, was not present to the Management of Grand Jeros, which was not present to the Management

Abraham Gunyon pier tel galby to an attempt at ADVANCE CALLY CONTROL FOR THE PROPERTY OF AN Attempt A Lind and servery, three terms are all the Kussell suspended induse to the time, or a servery suspectous circumstances by the Petites, and reservery suspectous circumstances. He cought desperately with the direct way to the problem that the Cartification of the two years and four mouths his access will be the State Prison at Sing-Sing.

High Zwitch, inducted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded grift to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six mouths in the Petiteritary.

Francis Dimond, a colored man, was charged with throwing virial in the face of Cauther Riche, another colored

hrowing virel in the face of Charles Riche, another colored man, at No. 127 Ferry street, and depriving tim of one ep. The parties were both waters at the Everett House. The evidence was very pressulated tory, and the Jury immediately discharged the defendant.

the detectant.
Will'am Harrison was charge with an assault on Officer Fryan, at the Post Office, on June 5. He was areasted at the time, but as mitted to half. He ran away; his ball was forfitted, and he was recently rearrested. The Juny, after hearing the evidence, could not agree, and ware discharged.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. -Nos. 74, 37, 39, 43, 45, 51,

2, 15, 10, 10.
Supheme Court—Special Term. -Demurrers.—
los 21 to 27 29 to 36 inclusive. Issues of Law and Faut.— Nos 21 to 27 20 to 30 inclusive. ISSUES OF LAW AND FACT.— Nos. 63, 40, 47, 40. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 58, 427, 481, 518, 87, 986, 100. 111, 111, 174, 172. COMMON PLEAS—PAY: 1.—Nos. 1178, 84, 1053, 1265 to 1275, 1198. Part 11.—Nos. 972, 1123, 1276 to 1281,

THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE SHOW .- Springfield town of the Massachusetts Bay plantations, loosted situated, built up, and dwelt in by a good many people, on the bank of "the beautiful river," is not a heree town," that is certain. It buffated "National Herre Shows," and it has repeated the experiment, again. Our readers know what sort of a pisce for the purpose belongs to Springfield, for its people bought it and paid for it, and went to work like live Yankees, and fitted up the best show ground in all New-England, and they have, can and will enjoy their borse shows. On the 14th and 17th of Soptember, they are going to have another "big Horse Show, for which they offer a long lat of prizes; among which a bonner, worth \$100, for the use of the State Agricultural Society, to that State, other than Massachusetts, that sends the largest number of horses to the show. The prizes range from \$10 to \$200; the largest being for a very sensible eliject-"stallions for general The Lancets and Floras, and other racers, are not offered any occouragement this year. May the last show be greater than the first.

Additional Attraction .- The Springfeld Republican makes the following organitions to the getters-up of

makes the following auggestions to the getters-up of Horas Shows:

"At every show there are a class of besatiful heres, of moderate abilities. Like some handsome homeon we have read of, they are pretty, but not smart. We have a planto display these at the coming foir of course with the consent of the consent the following anniumment on their list, viz: a dankey rate, lawrich their may be from twelve to twenty competitors. The rules of the race are, that an one whost the post shall be considered the winner. Of course it is for the interest of every aspirant for the puzz to unperforward the donkey on which he rules, and k so back his own, ridden by another. It must be a very comical and laddenous sport, and keing a very unusual there, we throw it out as worthy the attention of the Herse Committee. Such a race as it described above, or also be get up for one twentists part of the expanse. could be get up for one twentists part of the excession of the 'Flora Tempto and Lancet' display of last year, and would be simost as attractive."

The Hernlid of Freedom (Lawrence) estimates the precent population of K-man at 100,000, and banks is withe 100,000 before the year closes. The Editor does not comilder it necessary to urge reasons for votice fown the Lecempton "proposition," because he has seen but three men in favor of necepting & in any consingetcy. On the subject of Gold, he has the following:

'Coun Herriso.—A party of about treating norm
left iers has Monday for the 'g da regin 'in the viclatity of the K chy Mountains in Karsas. Tong are
to be joined at Council Grave by other parties from
Leaves with Ac., and it is said will unsher about another party will leave Lawrence in a few weeks. Shorter party will leave Livierco to a fire weeks. They have procured learn guides. It was proposed at first to take mules with park and is to bring in the guid, but the Indians objected, because the soules would not be able to bring as large an amount as they would not be able to bring as large an amount as they would not be able to bring as large an amount as they would not have determined to take once. It is considered that good will be abundant on their return!"

The following is more lund:

"Goan Misss — Mr. Buck of the Cherokee Nation, was also veried gold on the South Florida. Nation, was also veried gold on the South Florida. The conversation we had with him, to informed untuition as a reach in the Carifornia mines for severel years; that had sound the same geological formation on the South Plants that he did in California; that he everally so are proported he had received as high as one dailer in creation the parintle of dirk, and that he consider the Plants to continue outly as rich in the proclams match. Platte country equally as rich in the precious metal as Capternia. Mr. Back is said by those who know him to be a raliable may. He has a company of slavy men encomped on the Verdigris, awaiting relations metty, to take up their march for the naw bline. A en all carty left our county a few days are to lear inco. (Neosho deraid.